DRY GOODS AT NET CASH PRICES.-The under sgned take occasion to inform their friends and buyers generally that they shall be prepared to great them this spring with a very large and desirable stock of goods, comprising

Prints and Ginghams.

Dress Goods, a general assortment.

Woolen and Cotton Goods, adapted

Woolen and Cotton Goods, adapted to men's wear. White Goods and Embroideries. Hosicry and Gloves.

oods, generally termed Yankee Notions, a full and com We shall conduct our business upon the principle adopted by us

We shall conduct our business upon the principle adopted by all two pears ago, and which has given such universal antifaction, vizualling at a very slight advance from "net cash cost" at "net cash prices," adding interest for the term of credit granted.

To our Western and South-western customers, we take occasion to any, that an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this city, whereby they can be sure of receiving their goods with promptages and dispatch, as for example: 16 days to Clincinatal, and other control of the control

pees and dispatch, as for example: ledgy to the characters points in proportion, and at an expense for freight and insurance as low, not lower, than by any other route or mode. We will give our personal attention to the details of this matter, so important to merobants, and guarantee ins fulfillment to the letter.

MOULTON & PLIMITON,

Importers and Jobbers.

No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barelay-sts.,
directly rear of the Astor House, N. Y. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in BILES, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, LINESS, EMERGIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLAS, HOSTERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from ev-

ory section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

STRARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenet., four doors below Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL AND CHANGE.

Improper and attractive Stock:

Immense and attractive Stock!

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.
Philade-iplia.

Having removed into their splendid new warehouse, entrances No.
147 Market and No. 21 North Fourth st., are opening for the spring practice and spring in the spring practice.

If Market and No. 21 North Fourth st., are opening for the spring rade an assortment of SLK AND FARCY GOODS.

But for extent and variety will surpass any store ever offered in that market. Entering into their new store which is own or THE LARGERT IN AMERICA, with a business of an omensal amount already established, and intending largely to increase it, especially with those who buy you cash, and believing that the fairest system in jubbling goods is to have Uniform fairth.

They may be compelled to seel at a much smaller profit than can positive the fair of the fair of the seed of the se

They meanto make it the INTEREST of every judge of goods to They meanto make it the INTEREST of every judge of goods to buy upon the following TERMS:

Cash buyers will receive a discount of six per cent. If the money he yald in parf.n.is. within ten days from date of bill.

Uncurrent money will only be taken as its market value on the day.

Where more y is remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the They sak from merebants visiting the sallowed.

They sak from merebants visiting the reminents of the sak from merebants visiting the sallowed. They sak from merchants visited the easiers cities the favor of an examination of their scotch who said that they will be convinced that it is not for their interest to pay the large profits that are absolutely executive to the who give long credits.

NON DEFICIT ALTER.-It was Virgil who said "RON DEA (ATTEMPT AND ASSESSED ASSESSED

RAFFERTY & LEASE are on hand, as usual, with the bedden the Degree of the spring syle. They achieve bedden o superior. Centlemen can have any style of Hat made to order, with their Likeness free of charge.

RAFFERTY & LEASE,

No. 57 Chultern, and corner of Pearl and Chultham-ste.

MEALIO is once more in the field with his Spring style of Hate. If you wish a tire finished in a superior style fail not to call on Mealio corner of Breasway and Canal st.

ALBERT H. NEOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly select Stocks and Boods Tiras Day, at 125 decock, at the Marchan's Exchange. For fertiler particulars we refer to his sairer tisement in another column. LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 110 HURLGATE

LARGE AND FEREMPTORY SALE OF 110 HURLGATE.
BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION—Our readers will please to notice that
ANTHONY J. BLINGARK will sell at auction Thire DAY, the 16th inst,
and force situated on 8th 80th 9th and 9thtest, and on 1stav and Avenue A. with a valuable water right and privileges on
the East River, at Hurlgate, in the City of New-York.

These lots are in a rapidly growing n-ighborhood, and are heartifully situated for immediate improvement, and the sale offers sunsual inducements to those wishing a fine cottage or vills site. The
title is indisputable; the sale will be positive, and the terms will be
very libraria to the purchasers.

For lithographic maps, terms and further particulars, apply to the
auctioneer, No. 7 Breads at

THE ORIENTE MATTERAL LEADERS WILLIAM 1.

Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad at

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Will
be prepared on and after the lat Murch, 1354, to receive applications
for Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks.
Assets \$600,000, in notes in advance of promiums.

Office No. 2 Merclants' Exchange.

TRUSTERS.

John L Aspinwall,
John Auchineloss,
James Brown,
N. D. Carille
George Christ,
Francis Cottener,
Engene Derith
Robert Ennest Jr.,
Frederick G. Foster,
Joseph Galllard, Jr.,
Mosos H. Grinnell,
J. Woodward Haven,
Richard Irvin,
Jehn S. Kitching,
G. Henry Koop,
George E. Kumhardt,

Charles Lamson.
Alex. M. Lawrence,
Arthur Leave,
Arthur Leave,
Morthmer Livingston,
W. A. Platentos,
Prederick W. Read,
P. A. H. Lennard,
C. H. Sanderson,
E. H. Sanderson,
E. A. Shumacher,
Watta Sherman,
Cornelius K. Satton,
Samuel Thompson,
John S. Williams,
William S. Wilson,
Falle, President.

While strolling slowly through the sumptuous apart While strolling slowly through the sumptions apartments of the Crystal Falace the other day, and alacing at the 'purple and fine lines' with which it is earliched, we encountered some
specimum of the latter article, which struck as as the most delicate
and nost exquisitely wrought fabrics of their kind we had ever
seen. Reader, such things must be and they may as well be spoten
of; they were Shirts and such Shirts as would make even a Parisan
chemiser tear his hair with envy. Gentlemen whose "proposite
have been accepted, and who are about emerging from the chrysalis
state of couriship into the butterflybood of matrimore, should laspect these Shirts. If a backelor about to become a Benefick desires to look "trim as a bridegroom," we advise him to beautify
like taste with one of those darmaceued froutlets of the lines which
appertain to the garments aforesaid. GREEN, No. I aster House, is
their resemblemers.

New Music .- " A World of Love at Home." Song by Charlie C Couverse. These who wish to results the falliness of their "world of love at home," should buy this song and have any at the course Music, Plance, Medodoons, and at hinds of musical instruments at wholesale or retail.

Honace Waters, No 333 Broadway.

To Housekeepers .- In order to make room for fresh importations, we design offering during the counting week, commencing on MonDay, March 26th inst, the goods taken by us in the division of the seck of the late firm of Hanghwoot & Dailey, being one-half of said stock, and embrseing the following articles. White and decounted French China Pinner, Beasert and Ten Ware, rich and plain cut Table Gloss; Gas Futtores, &c &c, all of which will positively be sold without regard to cost. We have now on exhibition the largest and most elegant assortment of rich Paris Fancy Goods of our own importation ever offered in New York, to which we respectfully call you attention. W. J. F. Daten & Co.

New Marble Stores Nos. 631 and 635 Brondway.

REMOVAL -SMITH & LOUNSBERY Would respect EMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY Would respect fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their mainess location, late No. 418 Pearles, to No. 458 Broadway (one door below Grand st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mosnic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussela Three-ply and Ingrain

English and American Floer Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertain the to the reads. LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Mahers of the best flat and introducers of Sivies in quarterly pat-terns for Gentlemen's wear. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House,

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish Pianos.—Just what will meet the wants of all. Planos of achowiseled and guaranteed superiority for a ver-lew price. All Planos warranted to give entire satisfaction, or pur-chase money refunded. New Planos to rost. Second-Hand Planos with or without the Addian at great bargains. To salt some pur-chasers, monthly payments are taken. Large discounts and mos-accommodating terms given to wholevals buyors. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A flamingo looks well in red feathers, but a human d clothed with red halr is decidedly uncomely. Are you in that I' I' you are, try Cristanoko's Excelsion Dvs. which hout injuring the fires, imparts to them in the minutes the rich black or brown. Sold and applied. No. 6 Aster House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BACTHELOR'S Manufactors for these articles is removed to No 233 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best accommodation in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dys. and the sales of his newly in vestred Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms on one door.

PIANOS. - Just what every purchaser wants can be ound at No. 441 Broadway, vis.: "A remarkably good featurement a low price." See the official award of the Crystal Palace prime A. W. Land & Co. Lincoln & Thompson, sole agents, No. 441 andway, between Howard and Grand-ste WINDOW-SHADES, &C .- The largest, best and cheap-

cock of Window Shades, Lace and Musin Curtains, Cornices, at the principal manufacturers' dept., No 280; Broadway, and I Reade-st. If you want to buy the best articles at the lowest go there. RBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, setested, always right—the acknowledged standard.
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.
E YOUR LUNGS.—We often feel shocked at the

manner of some people's conghing in church, in the lecture-reet, home or abroad—when by a 25 cent box of Bryan's Wafers they can save their lungs cure their coughs, colds, out &c.

&c. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents hand cloinity. It is a fixed fact, that the only pure, greaseless, estorative for the Hair, is BARKER's cleanly Tonique.
Als Sold everywhere Principal Depot BARKER's
Dressing Establishment, No. 459 Broadway.

LITTLE CE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. a pany will occupy the office on the first floor of the N. 12 Wallet, next to the Seaman's Saving Bank until see made in their former place of business, No. 65 Wall necessary by the recent fire J. H. Piskney, Secretary

MACHINEN-SEWING MACHINES .- All persons using, At 11 N - SEWING MACHINES.—All persons using,

it is it making sewing machines without a license from me
et action in filinging my patent of September 10, 1846 under the
g all as it is law. See a list of my licence is machinery column
i de, is in the recent decision of the United States Court stopping
to use of two conger machines in Mass., and the facts as to the humteg No. 2, alias the Greehough patent.

Elias Howe, Jr., No 315 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—The first patent upon a Sewing Machine was granted to Jonn J. Greenouge, Est., Feb. 21, 1842, and one of his claims is for the peculiar needle required for the Machine. We have small Edias Howe, Jr., in the J. S. Circuit Court in New York, for infringement of this patent, we being now the owners of it. Howe's groundles and mailclous presents that his patent, graphed in 186, covers the ever-pointed needle is utierly groundless—that device was effectually included in Green-cours's patent. The Single-Proceded Machines only are not subject to centroversy.

BE PREPARED.

Infectious diseases depend for their propagation on the impure condition of the animal economy.

ERRADRITIE FILLS ETABLISHED ITM. These colebrated Pills are greatly valued for their middees, innocentes and vigorous qualities are greatly valued for their middees, innocentes and vigorous qualities are medicine for cleaning the atomach and howers and history from the same of all impurities. Their one pierum or graining the atomach as howers and all impurities. Their one pierum or graining the atomach as a containous nature. It is a fact well established that whom a person in seried with an infectious disease, which first to receive the posons in the state of his animal seconomy, which first to receive the posons in the mass term upon which contained without fear.

They are daily and soft and the arresting place. Those who use extens upon which contained read only and and only any and the summarization of the contained and of the properties of the same of the same and to women of the contained and of the properties of the same and the same and the same and the same are the order and resimblish their health. In case of both and all cryptive diseases they are more place to the more place and the same that the properties of their qualities having creative added to their reputation. The following modest note from Mr. Bernis of Dunley, Mass, for a supply, tests to own story.

Be as more place as soon as your can send to Wester Station. I have sold all yours, with respect. Parkers Beauty.

Sold at 35 cents per box, with full directions, at Nos 61 Lityenards of Lityenards.

Right Hudson et and 274 Bowery. After the late of May, Dr. Bax. Darker's Principal Office will be at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal et ...

Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, Writing Paper Stationery &c., at wholesale by Kinginss & Kit-Long Shank Book Matulacturers, Publishers, Booksellers and Sta-tioners. No 85 John at New-York

Melodeons and Reed Organs, of 4, 41 and 5 octaves, a 2 and 4 stops, the largest and best assurtment in this cire, at \$40 \$45, \$65, \$75, \$100 and \$150 Also one Church Organ 6 stops for \$175 at BERRY & GORDOW'S No. 287 Broadway. MELOHEONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Good man & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which House Wayses, No. 331 Broadway, is Sole Agent, are acknowledged to be the heet, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,

On the Cash Plan.

Mason Brothers, No 23 Perkerow,

specified the Agor House, New Yerk, older an extensive and complete
Syock or Rooks and Stationers, for that only.

The amount of Goods in our line purchased by Country Merchants is usually quite small compared with their Dry Goods, Hardware, and other bills; and this very circumstance absolutely compels Jobbers in the Book business, who sell on time, to get larger profits in order to make up for the bases and extra expenses ancies arily involved in a credit business of small roffs. However, the Prices and Terms always Cash, and invite Country Merchants to call on us not judge for the meeting, if the saving they can make in buying for Cash is worth while.

Bell gourselves the sole publishers of a number of the leading and most extractively selling School Books in the country as well as works in other departments our facilities are unempassed.

at extractively selling School Books in the country as well a rise in other departments our facilities are unsurpassed for legation is very central and seally sound. So that you can once stops, and look arioes the corner of the Pork and well con-nide selling our signs. Becausaber the name is Manner BROFHERS.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insection must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communication .

The price for advertising in the Werkly Telsunz will hereafter be Firty Cents a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weskiy alone has now reached the unpresedented number of 100,000 copies

OPPOSITION TO THE NEBRASKA BILL

The citizens of Brooklyn without distinction of party, who are opposed to the passage of the bill now before Congress generally known as the "Nobraha Will," are represented to meet at the alternament THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th last, at Tjo'clock to expend of the passage of th press their sentiments in relation to said bill and to adapt mass, one a butrayal of trust no d ubt deserves all the noger which the movements in Congress which threaten the stability of the Union.

Brooklyn, March 14, 1154.

Brooklyn, March 14, 1154.

Browley, March 4, 1
Philip 5 Grooke,
James L Gampbell,
John Dikemas,
H. B. Buryea,
Samuel Barbet,
C. P. Smith,
Stephen Crowell,
A. A. Low
C. A. Sparks,
Chandler Sterr,
Theodor's Vector,
Thomas Hale,
G. F. Dockwitz,
Geo. G. Hastings,
James Humphreys,
C. B. Simonson,
W. B. Ackley,
A. J. Spooner,
A. H. Edden,
J. W. Gilbert,
Wen H. Gule,
Jos L. Lord,
Frederick H. Harrison,
en. the Union
Found A. Lambert,
Pavid Lewitt,
Hairy E. Pierrepont,
Edward Lewitt,
Samuel Ayres,
Albert Woodraff,
W. Hutchins,
Fradrick Farley,
J. H. Prentice,
Wu. H. Ames,
Edward Corning,
E. W. Dubbam,
A. M. Wood,
John Pierre,
Alorzo Gray,
E. T. Rice, Alorzo Gray,
E. T. Rice,
John A. King,
R. C. Underhill,
H. N. Holt
Benjamin D. Silliman,
E. D. Pilmpton,
Conklin Brush,
Labo G. Santh

Henry C. Bowen. Henr H. J. RAYMOND, H. W. BEECHER and other distinguished

The present Board of Aldermen, from whom the people had hoped great things in the way of Reform, last night fully revealed the cloven foot, and with the most unblushing audacity took the track which led the old Board to public, and some of them, to private infamy. Ever since their installation, a considerable number of the present Board have been groaning and sighing for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and loud and long have been their lamentations over the fact that the Amended Charter had placed the money-bags entirely beyond their reach. The itching-palm soon became manifest, and more than half the time of their sessions for the last two months has been wasted in futile attempts to get around that clause, and get their fingers as a resolution-coming, too, from an Alderman who was elected under the idea that he would be the very Ajax of Reform-to ask the Legislature immediately to repeal the Amended Charter! Let the people look to it; there are traitors at home as well as abroad; it is yet an open question whether we can find an honest Board of Aldermen; there seems to be some Circean Cup at the City Hall which makes men not exactly swine but rogues. Let this dishonest scheme be crushed at once. If the Aldermen get at the Treasury, we shall see the disgraceful jobs of 1852-53 re enacted, and the reform for which the people fought so long and so well, will result in still deeper shame and loss to our City. The very idea of repealing the guards which the Amended Charter placed around the Treasury, without previously requacting them upon a broader and more stringent scale, is treason to the people; and the Alderman who votes for it must hold the reputation of an honest man to be a thing beneath

In the Senate, yesterday, several remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. The bill providing for an army retired list was passed. The consideration of the resolution contesting the right of Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, to his seat, was resumed. and after a speech by Mr. Foot defending the right of Mr. PHELES the subject was again postponed. The bill authorizing the issue of registers to vessels owned

by the Accessory Transit Company, was passed. The House of Representatives went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Messrs. BRIDGES, of Pennsylvania, and BROOKS of South Carolina, made speeches in favor of the Nebraska bill. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky, then explained the provisions of the Deficiency bill, and said he could see no serious objections to any of the items contained in the bill, except, perhaps, that of \$530,000 for the purchase of the A say Office buildings in the City of Newappropriation should be stricken out, as it appeared to rose, and the Speaker laid before the House the President's message in reference to the recent outrages on our commerce by the Spanish authorities. The Military Committee reported a bill, which was passed providing for the distribution of arms among the States

Instead of sending yesterday to Congress a fillibuster message in regard to the Black Warrior, the President rendered one of a moderate character, stating that he had already taken measures to open negotiations with Spain on the subject, and in the event of their failure to produce a settlement, he should again refer it to the attention of Congress, with a view to the adoption of more positive measures, which in that case, he should execute with vigor.

We have news from Mexico-important, if any thing can be so deemed from that decrepit State. It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches that at Acapulco the Revolution under Gen. Alvarez was spreading, mauger the Government; that the fort was still in possession of the Revolutionists, and Alvarez, thus far, had been successful in keeping the forces sent by Santa Anna from marching on Acapulco. The mountain forces of

Alvarez are represented as powerful and faithful to their leader. The Government was prepared to dismored that the amendment to the Gadsden Treaty had been accepted.

The leading fact of the news by the Arabia is the accession of Austria, and the probable accession of Prussia to the League of the Western Powers. That Austria has joined France and England against Russin can no longer be doubted, since Napoleon expressly affirms it in his speech at the opening of the French Legislative Body; and that Prus in will follow suit is highly probable from her manifest unwillingness to comply with the Czar's demands, and close her ports to the allies, and from the permission she has given her officers in the Turkish service to remain there. This then is equivalent to the addition of the greater part, if not all of the Germanic States to the League, and leaves the Czar alone to contend against united Europe. This union is obviously the true policy of all the Western Powers, for it must greatly abbreviate the duration of the war, which they all dread, and free them all from the preponderence of a domineering neighbor and rival whom they all fear. Besides, it relieves them, at least in a great measure, from the immediate danger of revolutionary convulsions at home. which otherwise as a matter of necessity, must be dreaded by Austria especially if on the Russian side, as a part of the hostile policy of the allies. Her joining the latter puts entirely a new face upon the whole question. It renders the humiliation of Russia much more certain, and at the same time sets a new seal to the downfall of the Ottoman power in Europe. If Austria occupies Bosnia and Servia, as our report states she is about to do, though as the friend of the Porte and its allies, we may rely upon it, that she means never again to evacuate those territories. But at any rate, if Turkey does not now expire, her final dissolution cannot be long postponed after the conclusion of

The news from other countries is of comparatively it ferior importance. There is little anywhere beside preparations for war. From the Danube and from Asia there is nothing new and no movements of conquence have taken place. There is a rumor of new peretiations, but no reliance can be placed upon it. The sword is now the arbiter of Europe's destinies.

WHO WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE!

The first brunt of northern indignation aroused by the proposed breach of a solemn national compact, has, naturally enough, fallen upon the Senatorial godfather of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and upon those weak, corrupt and treacherous members of Congress who have already voted for that iniquitous measure, or who are suspected of intending to do so. So villainher of Congress who shall in any way aid the passage of that infamous bill, even by skulking, will be a piece of justice too evident for any one to gainsay it. This is one of those cases in which the North will be fully justified in setting down as against her all those who are not actively and openly for her: nor do we imagine that henceforward certificates of sickness will be apt to pass muster unless countersigned by some regular physician.

But the trampling back again into the dust out of which they ought never to have sprung, of a few miserable political funguses will by no means satisfy the public indignation. The character of these men is well understood. It is perfectly well known that they are as destitute of courage as they are of trustiness, and that however ripe for mischief and predisposed to falsehood and treachery, they do not dare to gratify these, their natural inclinations, except when they feel assured of being strongly supported. Ordinarily they borrow the language and assume the air, and imitate the conduct of honest men. Look, for instance, at Senator Norris of New Hampshire. From his talk about Slavery a few years ago who would have imsgined that he would ever have voted to extend that curse into Nebraska? Such men, however, are harmless enough, except they have somebody to look to who will back them in their rascality, and pay them for it. The punishment of these poor tools and instruments will by no means serve to allay the indignation justly called into activity by broken faith and violated cominto the Treasury. Last night their project took form pacts. The question will still be asked-Who were their backers? By whom were these weak and timid creatures stimulated and encouraged to this daring act

This question, indeed, has already been asked, and not only asked but answered, and that upon the (for this purpose) high authority of The Washington Union newspaper, the acknowledged organ of the national Administration. President Pierce, it seems, is the man who has bribed and set on these political ruffians. He is the Duke of Gloster that stimulates these murderers by promising to pay them. The policy of choosing little men to be Presidents seems destined to no better success in the case of Mr. Pierce than in the other three cases in which it has recently been tried. " God knows." says a famous English his torian, " few men have done more harm than those who have been thought to be able to do least, and there cannot be a greater error than to believe a man whom we see qualified with too mean parts to do good, to be therefore incapable of doing hurt. There is a supply of malice, of pride, of industry, and even of folly in the weakest, when he sets his heart upon it, that makes a strong progress in mis-"chief." Both the Whigs and the Democrats within some fourteen years past, have twice tried the dangerous experiment of raising a very little man to be President. The Whigs indeed may plead in excuse that Tyler and Fillmore owed their elevation to unfortunate accidents which, when these men were placed in the line of promotion, no one anticipated, whereas Polk and Pierce were deliberately selected by the Dem ocrats to fill the Presidential chair. Once in office. however, whether by accident or otherwise, these four little men all seem to have adopted precisely the same rule of action. Fully conscious, it would appear, of being qualified with parts too mean to do any good. they seem to have set their hearts upon seeing what strange progress they would make in mischief. To Tyler we are indebted for the annexation of Texas. York Mr. Caskie of Virginia, suggested that the Polk followed suit with the Mexican war. Fillmore discontinuing the policy of his distinguished predeceset with strong opposition. The Committee then | sor, saddled upon us the Compromises of 1859 and the Fugitive Slave Act, and now Mr. Pierce, by all odds the smallest man of the four, caps the climax by going in for the repeal of the Missouri Previso! The other three little Presidents succeeded indeed in striking a damaging blow at the country. At the same time they according to the number of Representatives in Con- extinguished themselves and upset their party. Whether the Kansas Nebraska bill passes or not, the result of Mr. Pierce's efforts cannot but be much the same. This attempt at repudiation, even though it fails, must needs give a shock to the public confidence in political compacts, the effects of which will long continue to be felt. Suppose it on the other hand succeed, it must at least sign the political deatharrant of President Pierce and his confidential advisers, who will thus realize the fable of the dog that dropped a good piece of meat out of his mouth in clutching at another piece which was merely im-

> The public of the North will look, however, somewhat beyond President Pierce and President Pierce's Cabinet. Mr. Pierce in happening to be President, and in having the vast patronage of his office wherewith to bribe members of Congress, and in using that patrerage to stimulate to a breach of faith, and a gross betrayal of the rights of the section of the country to

which he belongs, will become, indeed, and deservedly so, along with his confidential advisers, the prominent five-so as to be able safely to regain a half hour object of public indignation. Yet in their own intrinsic aded by two schooners sent by Santa Anna. It was ru- nature, Pierce and his Cabinet advisers are no better or has in any way fallen behind. It cannot be necesand no more weighty than the members of Congress sary for rival roads to run a daily race from the reswhom they bribe-cowardly doughfaces, who never would have had the courage to venture upon this enormity had they not been supported by the expectation of being backed and upheld in it. The question then arises-and most assuredly the public of the North will demand an answer to it-by whom were President Pierce and his Cabinet encouraged to venture upon This imputation, or the suspicion of deserving it, is

shared at present by two parties hitherto very powerful at the North : and nothing but the most prompt and active exertions on their part to dissipate this suspicion can prevent it from ripening into conviction. The political quietists and optimists who began the career of caving in by toasting the Union however bounded, and thus indorsing the annexation of Texas; the men who had not political courage enough to vote against the Mexican war, and who finally allowed to s placed on their foreheads the brand of a contemptie pusillanimity by supporting, at least by acquiescing in, the Fugitive Slave law; these are the men, the Silver Grays, the Whig compromisers of 1850, whose lack of sound judgment, (to speak of it in the mildest terms.) whose willing support of, or timid submission to, all the recent aggressions of the slave power has been a principal encouragement to President Pierce and his fellow-conspirators to venture upon the iniquity which they now have in hand. How dangerous, how fatal it is to dally with wrong let the example of a man so vaunted for intellect as Daniel Webster show. Mr. Webster excused himself from supporting the insertion into the bill organizing the Territories of New-Mexico and Utah of any clause prohibiting Slavery, on the ground that such prohibition was entirely useless and supererogatory. Slavery, he argued, was excluded from those territories by the law of God, by the climate, soil and geographical characteristics. "Such a prohibition upon the territory; and I would not take pains uselessly to reaffirm an ordinance of nature, nor to reenset the will of God. I would put in no Wilmot provise for the mere purpose of a taunt or a repreach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of a superior power, exercised for no purpose but to wound the pride, whether a just and rational pride or an irrational pride, of the citizens of the southern States.

. . . I propose to inflict no such wound upon anybody, unless something essentially important to the country and efficient to the preservation of liberty and freedom is to be effected. . . . Sir, teherever there is a substantial good to be done, WHEREVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY, I AM READY TO AR-BEST THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; AND I WILL PERFORM TROSE PLEDGES: but I will not do a thing unnecessarily that wounds the feelings of others, or that does discredit to my own understanding." So spoke Mr. Webster in his famous 7th of March speech. and what is the return which the slaveholders now make for all this tenderness for their feelings, this excessive complaisance, this sacrifice of principle to politeness, this hesitation to wound their pride by reenacting the will of God? That which Mr. Webster was willing to concede out of extreme good breeding and excessive good nature, they clutch at as a bare concession of their right; and the principle of the prohibition of Slavery being thus abandoned, they boldly claim that Mr. Webster has tied up his own hands, and has so far stultified himself as to have bound himself, by leaving New-Mexico and Utah open to the slaveholders, to lay bare Nebraska also to a similar invasion!

Unfortunately, Mr. Webster is not here to reply to this unexpected deduction by which his acts and votes ere thus urged to upset his professions and his solemn and reiterated verbal pledges. Would to God that he were here! For, though betrayed by that false Delilah of a low ambition for place, his hair shorn, his eyes put out, and set to grind for his ancient enemies. the Philistines, by this time surely his strength would have returned again; and as he clasped and shook the pillars of their banqueting-house, what a pallor would seize those who ventured thus to make sport of him! Mr. Webster is not here. But he has do they say to this new use to which his votes are now proposed to be put? Does Mr. Everett, does Mr. Eliot, the late Representative from Boston who voted for the Fugitive Slave law and the other Compromises of 1856-do all the eulogists of Mr. Webster, clerical and lay, consent to this new use which the slaveholders now propose to make of him and his votes? If not-if they do not choose to be set down as the secret allies, the substantial instigators of this new attempt to extend the area of Slavery-it is time for them to be up and doing. Mr. Everett need not suppose that a speech, rivaling in untimely politeness that of Mr. Webster, and votes, so far as he voted at all, entirely on the side the slaveholders, will serve to free him from this suspicion. Nor will the compassionate aid, by way of certificate, extended by some gallant Senators who seem to have regarded Mr. Everett somewhat in the light of a "sick girl," and as such entitled to their protection, suffice to lift him out of the dust in which now lies groveling at the feet of the slaveholders. Something more will be necessary to free Mr. Everett from the suspicion of being in heart at least, if he had but the courage to avow it, an ally and instigator of President Pierce. And so of Mr. Eliot. He need not think to whitewash himself by the mere formality of presiding at a meeting to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And so of the whole Silver Gray party. If the Nebraska bill passes, their silence will be taken for consent, and the indiguant public of the North will justly hold them responsible as aiders

Very similar to the position of the Silver Grays is that of the entire northern Democratic party, (socalled.) Should the Nebraska bill pass, there will be at least this comfort about it-it will strip the wolves their sheeps' clothing, and will portray in letters so big that those who run may read, the true character of our pretended Democratic backers. That which is beming so evident even to our newly-arrived German population, cannot surely escape the discernment of our intelligent native-born citizens. Even the temporary repeal of the Missouri Proviso (for surely it would but temporary) might not be too great a price to pay for the complete exposure and explosion of the men who, in the name of Democracy, have rushed headlong into so much meanness and so many follies and crimes.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The season of spring arrangements for the accommodation of Summer Travel on Railroads is just upon us, when we may reasonably hope for the adoption of improvements, if ever. We proceed, therefore, to proffer some hints to Railroad Directors. Presidents and Superintendents, founded on a rather extensive experience as a traveler. We would urge them, in arranging time-tables, &c., for the next season's passenger cars to 1. Take time enough - We are all in a great hurry.

but we can surely afford to come down to an average speed of twenty-five miles per hour if that is the fastest that we can travel with safety. We do not judge how rapidly this or that road can be safely traversed: e simply protest against making the utmost attainae speed on any road the rate of ordinary travel for its express trains. If you can run a maximum of forty

through time thirty miles-or at the utmost thirtyor so when a train has been detained to meet another board to the Lakes, and they ought to unite in putting a stop to time-table racing. Nothing is gained by it in the average. Had the set time on the Erie and Central lines of Railroad last season been an hour longer than it was, their passengers would in the average have been taken through quicker than they were; and a three hours' extension of the schedule-time from New-York to Chicago or Cincinnati would have reduced the actual time usually consumed in making the journey. We entreat the Railroad managers, for their own credit and the benefit of their customers, to so adjust their time-tables that they will not miss a connection oftener than once a month. We don't say they should not run even sixty miles an hour, should they ever be able to do so easily and safely; we only urge that they should not attempt to run sixty miles an hour regularly until they shall be able at a pinch to run seventy.

2. Let the People breathe .- You have no moral right to poison them as you have hitherto done; it is a flagrant crime to persist in so doing. A train of passenger-cars unprovided with other means of ventilation than two or three holes through the roof of each, and a chance to open a window (if you can get it open) and bear a draft of cold, damp air, often intermingled with rain, or snow, is a moving pest-house-an ante-chamber of death. You are poisoning your customers by wholesale in these infernal machines, and every night-train probably sows in two or three constitutions the seeds of fatal disease. Typhus fever and other diseases engendered by breathing mephitic air are very prevalent, and, next to close bed-rooms, unventilated cars are the cause. You must reform them, and that right speedily. It is not enough to render the ventilation of your cars possible in view of the prevalent ignorance on this subject and the multitudes who are seldom expesed to the stiding atmosphere of close and crowded apartwould be idle, as it respects any effect it would have ments; you must provide amply for ventilation in such manner that no ignorance of conductor or passenger can defeat the necessary end. Take any device or method you please-and the inventions on this head are legion, and some of them seem to combine cheapness with efficiency-but do your duty, and do it soon. 3. Give your passengers time to cat.-These ten minute meals are ruinous alike to good digestion and good

manners. Better stop only once a day to eat and then give half an hour, than to stop twice for ten, fifteen or even twenty minutes. Or it may be well to provide a set-out of cold fowl, sandwiches, boiled ham, &c., in one car of each express train on a long route and let each passenger eat when he pleases, or not at all. We do not urge this; we only insist that either decent time to eat be given or that there be no step for meals any place.-Most conductors are very deficient here.

4. Let passengers know how long your trains stop at They stop here half a minute, there a minute, then five, next ten, or even more, leaving their mass of the passengers in total darkness as to the probable length of their halt, so that they never feel at liberty to leave the cars for a moment. This should not be. Whenever the cars stop for more than one minute, the name of the place and the number of minutes to be spent there should be proclaimed in each car of the train. And especially when an accident or failure of another train to arrive compels a halt at any point, the truth should be made known to all, so that they may telegraph to expecting friends or take any other step that may occur to them to mitigate the evils of detention and disappointment. Now passengers on a train out of time are too often treated as if they were culprits, idiote, or at least children.

-We have more to say on the general theme, but we will wait and see how this is heeded. It is not well to give people more good advice at once than they will be likely to remember.

CHANCES FOR EDUCATED MEN.

· E." writes us from Cambrige, Mass., that he has read with interest our advice to young Farmers and Mechanics as to various locations in the West and he writes to know whether we can give any useful and cheering counsel to the scores of educated young menmainly embryo Doctors and Lawvers-who cluster within the shadow of Harvard as of other Universities.

We cannot, indeed, point young Attorneys and M.D.'s left friends and representatives behind him; and what to Western localities in which they will find clients and patients anxiously awaiting and ready to welcome them, as there are lands in abundance awaiting the farmer, and customers ready to fill with orders the shop of the newly-arrived mechanic. There is probably no growing village of twenty houses or more in the West which has not at least one lawyer and one dooter -many such have two or three of each. How they all live is a mystery, yet they do live, somehow; for though some of them are driven by desperation to steal and many to cheat, we have not yet heard that even one of them has been doomed to starve. Ultimately, the more energetic, capable, frugal and temperate, secure a good practice and acquire a competence; yet it is an even bet to-day that there would be quite as much justice and health in the West if no new lawyer or doctor migrated thither for the next ten years as there would be if the present ratio of migration were doubled.

Still, lawyers and doctors are necessary, since men will not obey the requirements of Justice and the demands of Health, and quite as necessary at the West as elsewhere. The best will ultimately thrive there, if they can manage to keep starvation at bay for the first few years. But how shall they do this?

Our advice would be-Qualify yourselves at Collegeto enlighten the Farmers and Mechanics among whom you may settle in the scientific principles and facts which underlie their several rocations. The great truths of Geology, Chemistry, &c., &c., ought to be well known to you when your education is completed, and these, if you have the ability to impart and elucidate them, will make you honorably known to the inhabitants of any county wherein you may pitch your tent, and will thus insure you a subsistence from the start and ultimately professional employment and competence. Qualify yourself to lecture accurately and fluently on the more practical and important principles of Natural Science, and you will soon find opportunities, auditors, customers, friends. Show the Farmer how to fertilize his fields more cheaply and effectively than he has hitherto done -teach the Builder the principles and more expedient methods of Heating and Ventilation-tell the Mason how to correct, by understanding and obeying Nature's laws, the defect which makes a chimney smoke at the wrong end-and you need never stand idle nor long await remunerating employment.

- But we are not telling our friend where to look for a promising location. No-we have only attempted to tell him how to deserve such a location. Let him do this, and his success is all-but inevitable, let him settle in whatever thrifty, growing section he may choose. Chio is not too near nor Oregon too far for men of the right stamp; and for others we know not how to pre-

BRONSON. We do justice to Judge Bronson in another column

by publishing his letters from yesterday's Journal of Commerce in favor of the Nebraska bill, along with his letter of 1848 against the extension of Slavery over soil now free. Which of these letters does the most credit to the Judge's intelligence we will not undertake to decide, but certainly it would require all the ingenuity of a practiced lawyer and word-twister to reconcile their conflicting opinions. We presume, however, that their author is up to that difficult task even, and miles an hour with safety, make your express that he could show most plainly how his uncom-

promising hostility to Slavery extension in 1848 to but another phase of his opinion of 1854 that if Slavery should go into Kansas and Na brasks it would be no great harm after all

However, the argument from any man's consistency

or inconsistency is of little worth, and the great que.

tion is whether the opinions he now stands on are

sound and wise, or shallow and foolish. We are sorry

to say that Judge Bronson's last must be classed under

the latter category. He lauds the Nebraska bill be

cause he thinks it will stop agitation; how ridiculous

this expectation is may be judged from what is asse

taking place in the free States-an agitation which is

not only more earnest, decided and universal among all classes than any ever witnessed here, but which is hardly yet at its beginning, as the Judge will discover if the bill passes. He also holds with Mr. Clayton, Mr. Evas. ett, Judge Douglas, and other gentlemen that Slavery will never go into the Territories in question, quite overlooking the fact of its existence in Maryland Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, none of whish are better adapted to slave labor or the more profitable business of slave-breeding than Kana and a great part of Nebraska. But even if Slavery should make its way there, he tells us that the number of slaves will not at all be augmented thereby, O! sapient Judge Bronson, did you never hear of the great law of supply and demand? Don't you know that when a crop is called for, and its price rises in market, people set to work to raise it, and greatly is. crease the quantity produced? Is the slave-eros an exception to this universal law? And are not the prices of negroes now very high, offering extraordinary inducements to those who have the capital and skill to engage in their culture ! And yet you tell us that the opening of a vast new territory to this branch of trals will not add anything to the amount of business to be done in it! But the Judge would not have Congress interfere with Slavery at all. Why, then, bring in fire-brand Na braska bills! Why not leave peace undisturbed! All was quiet enough before Douglas opened the quarrelmore quiet we fear, than it can easily become again There was no unusual discussion of southern Slavery-to more, to borrow an expression from our letter writer than there would be of Slavery in Cuba, Brazil or Indianone at all in respect to urging Congress to act for or against the institution. Both the Whig and Democratic parties had acquiesced in the Adjustment of 1850; and in his Message Mr. Pierce congratulated the country on this acquiescence and repose, pledging himself that so far as he was concerned, that repose should not be broken. In the face of all this, the most fearful and incurable cause of sectional controvers ever known is hurled into Congress, and Julge Bronson, the retired jurist and patriot, take satisfaction in it, because it makes for peace There is one point on which these Letters furnish no explanation, but in respect of which it would be well to have the views of so eminent a lawyer u Judge Bronson. If the Missouri Compromise outh to be destroyed, to make room for the absolute pringiple of non-intervention and local self-government, as it

is called, ought the other compromises also to be done away with? Ought all Congressional logislation on the subject of Slavery to be wiped from the statute book! Should the Fugitive Law be abrogated! Should the prohibition of the African slave trade be removed, and that profitable sphere of enterprise and commerce once again be opened to such States as might choose to engage in it? And ought the first Compremise of all, that in the Constitution relating to the representation of slave population, also to be annulled! Certainly they are all of them as restrictive of local sovereignty, whether of States or squatters,-and the law against the African slave trade is far more restrictive,-than the Missouri Compromise, and if the one needs to be abolished as a matter of principle, so do the others. But where does Judge Bronson, with his love of peace, stand on these great questions? What do his democratic principles say to them ? Is he for the revival of the importation of me groes from Guinea? Would he, as an American citzen, bow his head in submission if Mr. Douglas, as a sovereign slaveholder of Mississippi, with a majoritys' his fellow planters of that State should insist on making a venture in that trade and should move the repeal s the existing law? On these points the Judge is unfor tunately silent, but we may safely infer that there is m other of the three remaining Compromises on Slaver that he will not go for overthrowing as a means peace, tranquillity and the suppression of sectional ac tation. When the question comes up, we may look for Letters from him to that effect.

THE JAPAN PEA.-Much has been said within a yes about a new luguminous plant, said to come from se brought from Japan.

Teschemacher gave a description of the plant, which is calls Cajanus bicolor, a native of East Indies, Amboym Japan, &c ; flower small, interior yellow, vexillum purple erect shrub, pubescent, nearest in alliance to Lupinus. The seeds are good to eat, and when young, very delicate. On soaking the round seeds for an hour in moderately hot we ter, they take exactly the form and appearance of the conmon white bean, become quite tender, and have a pure and delicious nutty and oily flavor. The whole plant, with the

seed, is excellent for fattening hogs and cattle.

Mr. Ernet of Cincinnati, has done considerable to ge this new plant before the American farmers, considering a valuable one for this country. The seed is as good as the common white bean for food, and better adapted for rick soils and warm climate, and the straw is excellent fodder for stock; and it promises to yield bountifully of both. Is planting the peas, be careful to give them plenty of room! spread, as the stalks grow from three to four feet high, with an erect, bushy stem, having numerous branches which are thickly set with short, woolly pods. It seems to delight in a rich, loamy, moderately dry soil, and a rather wars climate; but it does not need a very long season. It can tainly is a most wonderful prolific bearer, and no doubt will prove a valuable addition to our farm orons.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.—As everything connected with poultry now a days has a peculiar interest, we give the falowing sensible remark from an English paper. First a the recest and nest house. The floor should be sprinkle with ashes or loam or pulverized peat or fine charcoal, and the floor should be cleaned off every week.

the floor should be cleaned off every week.

"The yard should contain a grass plat, some fine gravitalsked lime dry ashes, and pure water. The nexts should be lined with moss heath or straw. Evidently the Dodings are the best breed, they will lay an average of 15 eggs each per annum. Fowls with black legs are best for boiling the straining of the strong of the str

VALUE OF ACORNS.-The editor of The Advocate, Co borne, La, has gone into a minute calculation upon value of one crop of acorns in that parish-equivalent our counties. He says that 1,800,000 pounds of pork to be consumed there in the year 1854, by the 12,000 inhab tants, and that the whole of it comes from the crop acorns, and is worth the snug sum of \$90,000. Besides he thinks an equal value has been added to the stock her He thinks also that that parish grows \$35,000 worth ma cotton than it would if all the planters had to depend ups the corn crop for their meat, so that the actual value of crop of acorns is \$215,000.

THE CINCINNATI PRESS AND LIBEL SUITS.—Suits as now pending against the Cincinnati Daily Press for \$361,000, divided as follows:

Commercial \$200.000 Sun 63.00

Gazette and Atlas. 140.000

The public ought to know whether the press which they read daily is deserving of this persecution. Compare the general character of its editors and publishers with that the plaintiffs in these suits.

[Cincinnati Times]

the plaintiffs in these suits.

Fire is Utica.—The Devereux Block in Utica was damaged to the amount of \$4,000 to \$5,000 on Saturity night last by fire. Considerable injury was done to stock of goods by the water thrown into the building.